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IMPACT OF NGOs' INTERVENTION IN POST-CONFLICT ZONE OF THE D.R.CONGO



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is Touching Souls Forever
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"Suffering is universal and requires a response: it cannot be met with indifference"

Humanity, fundamental principle

ICRC



CICR

I dedicate this work to my parents Joseph SHEMITIMA K. and Justine S. BANYERE for their courage and determination to invest in my education.



Acknowledgment

As a human being, in spite of all our best we tried in the achievement of this gorgeous and interesting work, still few had been done. Due allowance being made for what precedes, we really chose better to thank anyone who devoted their time, energy, money in the accomplishment of this nice job.

First of all, may all glory and praise be to God for his protection, mercy, strength, love and hope that he has abundantly poured in us, and without what the achievement of this paper couldn't be attained.

Second, we extend thanks goes to the BTC managing Director, to him we owe our respects and all thanks to have built this great center here in Goma.

Third, our thanks goes to the Brotherly Training Center teachers, for the courage and the time invested in teaching us and positive leadership and assistance throughout different activities such as: meditation, lessons and other learning-centered activity like "Picnic".

Next, to my lovely parents for their love and hard jobs they did so that I may accomplish this work since I started my second level up to now. They have been kind with strong vision of bringing me abroad.

Last, to everyone whom their name is not mentioned in, please we're grateful for how helpful you have been for us so as we may reach the end of this promotion and the success of this wonderful work.

As this job is not the fruit of our own force but for everyone's, may all people, whose names are not mentioned in this booklet, find our sincere gratitude.

Objective

This work has been chosen to show the mission of Humanitarian Organization which is to prevent and alleviate suffering wherever it may be found.

Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for every human being.

Moreover, this topic is very important in context of our country DRC for many humanitarian Organizations have been supporting our Government effort by helping people affected by armed conflicts and other humanitarian crisis.

Abbreviation

- AAB : American Association Bar
- BTC :The Brotherly Training Center
- DFJ : Dynamique des femmes Juristes
- DRC : Democratic Republic of Congo
- NFI : Non Foods Items.
- NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
- GBV : Gender baled Violence
- IDP : Internally Displaced Person
- ICRC : International Committee of Red Cross
- IRC : International Rescue Committee
- MSF : Medecins Sans Frontière
- OCHA : Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- REJUSCO : Restoration of Justice in Congo.
- UNDP : United Nations for development Program
- UNICEF : United Nations
- VJT : Vision Justice pour Tous
- WASH : Water, sanitation and Hygiene
- WCUK : War Child United Kingdom.

Chapter 0. INTRODUCTION

The humanity can never close eyes before the suffering of people. Humanity is always confronted by various crisis. The origin of humanitarian crisis may be the armed conflicts, natural catastrophe, epidemic and violence others.

Mission of Humanitarian Organization to prevent and alleviate suffering wherever it may be found.

Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for every human being.

This topic is very important in context of our country DRC for many humanitarian organization have been supporting our Government effort by helping people affected by armed conflict and other humanitarian crisis.

Firstly, this work put forward the understanding of intervention of Humanitarian organization. By reading this topic you can get answer about: what is humanitarian organization, what is its mission or goal in DRC, when and how each categories of NGO interfere?

You will also found by reading this work some positive impact of Humanitarian activities made in our country in Health domain, Protection, WASH and others. Those actions are making to respond to causes and consequences of armed conflict and health problem in zone post-conflict.

Chapter 1. GENERALITY ON HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION.

1. Definition

NGO is an organization of civil society, of public interest or of a humanitarian nature, which decides autonomously on the actions it implements, since it does not depend on a State or an international Institution.

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-profit association that is not under the control of the state or international institutions. NGOs do not have the status of subjects of international law.

The action of a Non-Governmental Organization is generally carried out in the form of first aid intervention, in order to rescue populations in danger in the event of natural disasters, wars, violence or epidemics.

NGOs also set up longer-term development aid programs: education, health, water supply, the fight against poverty, human rights... these projects are often less publicized than first aid interventions.

In the following lines, there is a short presentation about two kinds of Humanitarian NGOs.

a. Subdivision of humanitarian NGOs.

Humanitarian NGOs are divided into two groups or two main domains of intervention:

- Charitable NGOs: they implement programs in favor of the poorest and are often specialized in emergency aid. With emergency NGOs often receiving more media coverage.
- Development NGOs: they help the most disadvantaged populations to improve their daily living conditions and are committed to long-term programs.

Anyway, actions made by NGOs are depended on three phases of humanitarian intervention: Emergency – Rehabilitation – Development.

Meanwhile OCHA is advocating to strengthen the links between emergency aid and development aid through a strategy allowing a simpler transition for beneficiaries as well as for NGOs and donors.

2. Objectives of NGOs in post-conflict zone.

The objective of humanitarian aid is to provide assistance and protection to vulnerable people, and to meet the needs of people in danger.

Humanitarian action is based on the essential values of humanity and solidarity; its implementation is based on the fundamental principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and respect for independence.

For instance ICRC, its mission or goal is to prevent and alleviate human suffering in all circumstances. It tends to protect both life and health as well as to ensure respect for all human beings.

During humanitarian crises, different actors intervene, including the numerous and diversified humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These play a fundamental role in coordination with the United Nations and some bilateral support.

However, today they encounter more and more obstacles in responding to needs: access to populations is restricted for security or political reasons and donor budgets are unable to keep up with needs.

3. Cluster and specific domain of NGOs.

Each NGO or United Nations agency has its specific domain. This is very important for the humanitarian coordination for one structure may not be able to offer all package of assistance. That is importance of collaboration and coordinating of help to suffering people.

In order to respond to the needs of population, NGOs and UN agency develop program in following domain:

- Education
- Health
- Protection
- WASH (Water, sanitation and Hygiene).
- NFI and Shelter
- Logistic
- Food and Nutrition
- Food security

Humanitarian NGOs set up aid programs, educational or charitable for example. NGOs of this last type sometimes group together in collectives, platforms or networks according to their field of intervention or particularities;

4. Causes of armed conflict.

The armed conflicts that plague DRC would result from several causes. According to the result of our research, in DRC armed conflicts come from the following causes:

- Control, management and extraction of the natural resources,
- Tribalism,
- Conflict about the customary power,
- Conflict about land or field,
- Weakness of the Government for it fails his mission.
- Incapacity of political Authority to provide solution to problem of people.
- Dictatorship.
- Injustice
- Discrimination

5. Consequences of conflict

Actually, war or armed conflict causes many consequences. The degree of consequence depends on the respect or disrespect of International Humanitarian Right by each party on conflict. That means the more combatant respect the rules of war provide in Geneva Convention of august 12nd 1949, the more people will be protected.

- Displacement of people affected by conflict;
- Sexual violence ;
- Recruitment of children in armed group;
- Destruction of social and economic structure such as markets,schools, stores...
- Various violations against human right;
- Insecurity ;
- Increasing poverty of Congolese people ;
- School burning ;
- Attack and pogrom of civilian population in Ituri;

It's impossible to provide an absolute list of consequences of armed conflict, violence or war. Anyhow, we want to show that actions of NGOs are justified by the emergency and the need of rescue.

It's the primary role of national Governments to provide effective protection and relief to all people affected by armed conflicts. Let's now have a look at the impact Of NGO in post-conflict zone. Operation of NGOs is opened to respond to negative impact of humanitarian crisis.

Chapter 2. OVERVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION.

Firstly it's very necessary to precise that NGOs conceive and realized program which aim not only to eradicate consequence of humanitarian crisis but also to consolidate building peace.

a. Assistance provide to IDPs and returnee.

No one can wish to be forced to leave his household because of the war or conflict and going to another place else where it's safe. However, some circumstances can oblige people to leave his habitual place of life to another else by fear of the death.

We cannot forget the last volcanic eruption in 2021 which caused displacement of people from Goma and Nyiragongo to Sake, Bukavu, rutshuru, Gisenyi and others ways. In this context, people became vulnerable and they needed getting a humanitarian assistance. Often emergency assistance includes food, water and health care. Such aid dispatching to that people in needs at Sake reduced vulnerability. On the returning, sinister received cash assistance and kit of NFI per family.

In Kasai Central Province On 2019 year, Congolese returnees from Angola received cash assistance given by UNHCR for their reintegration in their zone.

Let it be said, humanitarian assistance never makes someone rich. Otherwise, no assistance is able to fully meet the countless needs of victim or vulnerable families.

Actually, it's a charge of our Government to response to emergency crisis. That why, DRC needs to reform its politic of crisis management and provides operational program to help his people in its national territory.

b. Support for health care

Health is very primordial. If someone is not in good health, he couldn't work and study normally. Children are the most affected by health problems. Provide health assistance is saving people against the death otherwise it's to extend his life in satisfying condition.

In our country, the most people are poor so that they don't have money to have treated them at the hospital. Then, to reduce the high maternal mortality, NGO collaborate with hospital for patient can be treated without paying money. For example, MSF France and Rutshuru Hospital offer to people an assistance of Primary health care.

Also, in Goma town, ICRC organizes an assistance service for those injured by weapons at Hospital CBCA Ndosho; many victims are cared there without paying money.

In the Protection Monitoring project implemented by War Child UK with founding from UNHCR, victims of sexual violence and others violations were treated in Kansele hospital (Mbujimayi) and Tshikaji hospital (Kananga) in 2019 and 2020. The medical care of all refered patients was covered by that project. Among them, Congolese returnees from Angola took care of their health problem.

We can't close this part without reminding the Emergency response of Ebola. Humanitarian organizations assist people in territories of Beni, Lubero, Goma and and others to eliminate the virus Ebola.

c. Water Assistance made by NGO.

We are among those people we agree that water is life. That means we need water every day in our life. It's known that a human being can't live without water.

Populations in rural and urban areas with a lack of drinking water run the risk of catching waterborne diseases.

To help the population living in such a situation and to be able to access water, NGO develop WASH program. So NGOs facilitate access to water for the population by drilling wells, collecting and treating water from rivers and other sources.

Goma people miss water in their compound yet REGIDESO' mission is to supply water of Kivu Lake in all quarters. Actually, REGIDESO failed its mission.

REGIDESO supplies water in certain districts in the municipality of Goma, most of the city is not supplied with drinking water from REGIDESO. To fill the gap, Humanitarian Organizations such as ICRC and MERCY CORPS had erected water fountains where the inhabitants of Majengo, Bujovu, Mabanga, Kasika, Ndosho, Mugunga, Byahi, Turunga and Katoy districts.

d. Boost of the Justice reform;

The peace building of post-conflict zone require a restoration of judicial system. The judicial institutions including the Police assures protection of people right as their security.

The dysfunction of the judicial system opens the way to popular justice, private revenge, arbitrary and impunity. The involvement of NGOs in justice reform domain is still very considerable in post-conflict zone

Even in this domain, the impact of Humanitarian Organization is known. IN Goma town, UNDP had built Central Jailler of Goma after the period after incursion of rebellious M23 in Goma town. And REJUSCO had built the women pavillion of this jail.

The construction of the new Goma courthouse located in Kyeshero is one of the recent works of international organizations.

e. Protection

By Protection is set of activities aimed at ensuring full respect for human rights in accordance with the text and spirit of human law, international human law and refugee law.

According to this, community members are sensitive by NGOs about their rights and how to help victim of violations and to prevent the perpetration of violation.

In our country, many cases of Gender Based Violence are committed in the period of army conflict.

Protection of Gender Based Violence includes actions of preventing sexual violence and the way victims profit of the package of assistance: legal, psychological, social et and economic reinsertion, and medical one.

MSF, Heal Africa, IRC, CARE, War Child UK, ICRC, VJT association, DFJ, AAB,IMA, Hope in Actions and others had already realized GBV Projects in the East zone of DRC.

f. Civilian against Explosive Remnants of War

Each year large numbers of civilians are killed and injured by "Explosive Remnants of War". These are the unexploded weapons such as artillery shells, mortars, grenades, bombs and rockets, left behind after an armed conflict. In 2003, the international community adopted a treaty to help reduce the human suffering caused by explosive remnants of war and bring rapid assistance to affected communities.

When an armed conflict is over, the battlefields are often littered with explosive debris. Much of this debris is still dangerous, in particular stocks of weapons left behind by combatants and explosive munitions that were fired but failed to go off as intended.

For the civilians and communities in war-affected countries the presence of these weapons represents an ongoing threat.

Both UNMAS and SYLAM Organizations raise community members' awareness of the risks associated with mines and remnants of war and explosives. So that innocent civilians have not lost their lives and limbs by disturbing or inadvertently coming into contact with explosive remnants of war.

Nevertheless, The Protocol on explosif remnant war of 2003 requires each party to a conflict to clear explosive remnants of war from the territory it controls once the hostilities are over.

g. Education activities

Education cannot wait. One of emergency activity in education domain is the catch up program. Armed conflict or natural catastrophe compels students to break up learning program. After many months without studying, NGOs organize catch-up program to help those students affected by consequence of conflict as the displacement.

In my work experience with War Child UK in Kasai, according to the Protection Monitoring project of UNHCR, child repatriation from Angola benefited of the catch up program in order to help them to prosecute learning in primary school.

Meanwhile, NGOs support our Government by building public school in post-conflict zone. There is North-Kivu Province many schools built and rehabilitated by NGOs in partnership with UNICEF and others financial backers.

Chapter 3. CONCLUSION

About this topic, we have seen that armed conflict affect negatively people. Poverty is increased in conflict zone because people cannot work nominally. A part from that, social and economic activities are also affected badly.

In such situation, people become more and more vulnerable and they are incapable of providing a solution to theirs primary needs.

Humanity cannot be met with indifference in front of human suffering. One day, everyone can need help that why NGO will still be important. Let it be said, humanitarian assistance never makes someone rich. Otherwise, no assistance is able to fully meet the countless needs of victim or vulnerable families.

In case of humanitarian crisis, humanitarian community open an operation to respond to negative impact reported in a specific zone. However, it's the primary role of national Government to provide effective protection and relief to all people affected by armed conflicts. Unfortunately, it is curious to find that Congolese Government doesn't develop and support its program of humanitarian assistance. In such condition people in need are assisted and saved by aid of NGO. Especially in North Kivu province, the most of people can testify at least one help he is received directly or indirectly by NGO.

As it is very impossible to present all impact of assistance in DRC, we recommended our lecture to read periodic rapports of OCHA and NGO. There are many reports which present realization Of NGO in each cluster and sub-cluster.

ANNEXE

Annexe 1. EXPOSE

Jury board members ; dear all ...

Suffering is universal and requires a response: it cannot be met with indifference. Says Humanity, one of fundamental principles.

That's why Humanity can never close eyes before hardship of people. Humanity is always confronted by various humanitarian crisis which are caused by the armed conflicts, natural catastrophe, epidemic, violence and so on.

That is why I want to present you this work entitled « **THE IMPACT OF NGOs' INTERVENTION IN POST-CONFLICT ZONE OF THE D.R.CONGO** ».

This topic is very important in context our country DRC for many humanitarian organizations have been supporting our Gouvernement by helping people affected by humanitarian crisis.

Actually, armed conflict in DRC caused many consequences : displacement of people to safe zone, sexual violence, recruitment of children, destruction of social and economic structure, increasing poverty, School burning, Attack and pogrom against civilian. We can not forget the recent crime against around sixty IDPs killed by CODECO in Ituri.

Surely, the degree of consequence depend on the respect or disrespect of International Humanitarian Right by all parties in conflict.

The Mission of Humanitarian Organizations is to prevent and to alleviate suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is not only to protect life and health but also to ensure respect for every human being.

Dear all, It's impossible to list all positive impact of NGOs. However, according to my research, I can testify the following supports made by NGOs :

- ✓ Assistance to IDPs (displaced people) and returnee with food and various items.
- ✓ Support for health care and Water Assistance made by NGO.
- ✓ Boost of the Justice reform ;
- ✓ Protection against sexual violence and Explosive remnants of war.
- ✓ Building of schools and other social structure.

Me Julien SHEMITIMA

Annexe 2. CONTEXTUAL STUDY OF THE TRAINING CENTER

The Brotherly Training Center/B.T.C. is the Education program of the non-profit Organization called “Action Génèreuse d’Appui Pérenne au Développement AGAPD/Asbl, BTC is a great school of languages dealing with humanitarian logistics, Computer science, Driving, Culinary Art, German, French, English, Swahili and Spanish teachings. The school has been operational in Katindo/Goma for more than 20 years.

A. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

1. Physical address

BTC is located in Goma, Commune: KARISIMBI, Quarter: Kasika, Avenue Mukalay, No.4 on Sake road, not far from “Néo-apostolique” church, behind Mama Nindja and beside Idjwi Business Hotel, under the high voltage line/SNEL “haute tension”.

2. Geographical limits of BTC Office

In South: BTC geographically is in limit with the ‘commune de Goma’ on Gona Sake main road

In the North: BTC geographically is in limit with ENAIM Methodist Church

In the East: BTC geographically is in limit with La Source Church

In the West: BTC geographically is in limit with Mukalyi Street in Kasika Quarter

B. BTC ACHIEVEMENTS

From 2001 to 2021, the School (BTC) was a big contributing factor to access jobs by thousands of Students who successfully finished their training.

From May 2001 to January 2021, fifty-four thousand, one hundred and eighty-four (54, 184) people graduated at BTC. Given the fact that hundreds of former BTC students are presently employed within the United Nation Missions, in local and International NGOs, in private Companies and local Government, BTC staff will always glorify the Almighty God for having alleviated the rate of joblessness in the area. Because of its performance, the B.T.C. Board of Translation was and or is often used by International Organizations like: AirServ International, NCR, INSO, World Relief, Rally International, Mercy Corps, ICRC; European Union; Pact Congo; Women of Africa; Johanniter; World Relied for translation of official documents; teaching of English/training their staff and Interpretation . Last October 2016 a big number of students (more than 05) who were trained at BTC got employed by another school of languages named PYE (Promotion the Youth through Education) that is operational in the vicinity of BTC.

C. THE WAY OUR TRAININGS ARE ORGANIZED

Pending the opening of carpentry and sewing, the school is currently organizing the following Departments:

1. Logistic Department: Only one level: Students sit for a 30day-class for the theoretical part of Logistics and spend 30 days in companies for internship/practice.

2. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

a. There is a first Level for beginners: In three months, they are always able to make a composition of 3 to pages and go for exposés in public so as to be given Attestations in case they succeed.



b. The second level is composed of students who are willing to improve their English in 3 months. Outsiders (people who did not study level one at BTC) sit for an assessment in Grammar, Conjugation, Dialog, Dictation, Composition; Exposé and Listening to be accepted in L2; they develop a topic, write a booklet of 15 to 25 pages and defend it in public. After assessment by the Jury Board under supervision of North Kivu Division of Youth Representatives, they are given Official Certificates homologated by the North Kivu Division of youth that represents the Government at the provincial level.

c. Level-3 : The 3rd level is called ToT (Training of Trainers). ToT accommodates learners from Level one and outsiders; BTC intends to ensure **capacity Building of many organizations** through Training of Trainers (TOT) in the following fields: **In L3 we deal with Language teaching methods and business English to equip graduates in accessing employments: To apply for L3 applicants are always requested to fill in the following form:**

TOT REGISTRATION FORM

Dear TOT Applicant: Mr./Ms.Mrs.....

Welcome to the..... (Month and year) Training of Trainers/TOT Session.

Why do you want to take this Training of Trainers session?

Tell us the reason.....

A. Language teaching methods:

1. Main steps of lessons related to phonetics and phonology (PHO-PHO),
2. Grammar, dialog, Conjugation, vocabulary,
3. Texts reading, reading comprehension....
4. How to teach listening to adult students;
5. Lesson preparations & updating admin. docs;
- ☐ How to write administrative correspondences.
- ☐ Developing fluency and public expressing.

Operational in Katindo/Goma since 2001, BTC intends to ensure **capacity Building of many organizations** through Training of Trainers (TOT) in the following fields:

B. Business English:

- ☐ How to write CVs, job applications, cover letter, ...
- ☐ How to fill in P-11 forms;
- ☐ How to apply for jobs online;
- ☐ Getting ready for job interviews;
- ☐ How to improve interpretation skills;
- ☐ How to improve translation skills;
- ☐ How to prepare sermons (Homiletics)
- ☐ Leadership & entrepreneurship

NOTE: Apart the above fields, what else would you like to learn during this session?

.....

Conditions to join TOT session :

- ☐ Own a smart phone, an E-mail address, be a user of internet, whatsapp and facebook (for smooth communication and assignments submission online).
- ☐ Be daily available for class at the scheduled timing except on Sundays ;
- ☐ Have good and working English, speaking, reading, writing and listening skills ;

- ❑ Be ready to immediately pay 30\$ or 20 in case you are a BTC member (Staff or former BTC L2 students who defended in public any time from 2001 to 2020).
- ❑ Be able to submit your TOT assignments online and discharge $\frac{3}{4}$ of class attendance.

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Acknowledgment.....	3
Objective.....	4
Abbreviation.....	5
Chapter O. INTRODUCTION.....	6
Chapter 1. GENERALITY ON HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION.	7
1. Definition.....	7
a. Subdivision of humanitarian NGOs.	7
2. Objectives of NGOs in post-conflict zone.....	7
3. Cluster and specific domain of NGOs.....	8
4. Causes of armed conflict.....	8
5. Consequences of conflict.....	9
Chapter 2. OVERVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION.....	10
a. Assistance provide to IDPs and returnee.....	10
b. Support for health care	10
c. Water Assistance made by NGO.....	11
d. Boost of the Justice reform;.....	11
e. Protection.....	11
f. Civilian against Explosive Remnants of War	12
g. Education activities	12
Chapter 3. CONCLUSION.....	13
ANNE XE.....	14
Annexe 1. EXPOSE	14
Annexe 2. CONTEXTUAL STUDY OF THE TRAINING CENTER.....	15

Julien SHEMITIMA



Bibliographie.

Julien BAENI SHEMITIMA, humanitarian and development actor, he did his primary studies in the volcanic city of Goma. He continued his studies respectively at the Kabuis School Complex, Karisimbi Primary School, Mwanga College and the University of Goma. A graduate in Public International Law, he embarked on the protection and promotion of human rights. Faced with situations of

armed conflict, it undertakes to intervene and carry out concrete actions to enforce the rules of International Humanitarian Law. Judicial Defender at the TGI Goma, then lawyer at the Tshopo Court of Appeal, he embarked on the protection of people under UNHCR mandates and the strengthening of the protective environment. He is also involved in the justice reform component. He has worked in North Kivu, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, Kasai (Tshikapa). During his professional career, he led several training sessions related to the promotion and protection of human rights. As part of his work, he carried out several support, research and capacity building missions in the territories of North Kivu, in Bunia (Ituri), Lusambo (Sankuru), Mweneditu and Lomami territories. His dreams are to serve as diplomats in Human Rights/International Humanitarian Law.

Tshikapa, March 2023